BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1851.....NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do.		5 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.		8 00
Do. do.	6 do...renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant,
G. R. French, C. Myers,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
Thos. F. Gause, John C. Bowden.

REFERERS.

Gen. Alex. McRae, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. Hall, President Bank of the State.
John Dawson, Merchant.
J. & D. McRae & Co., Merchants.
P. K. Dickinson & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder, John Dawson,
G. W. Davis, O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams, E. P. Hall,
George Harriss, Edward Cantwell,
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. Martin M. Cronly.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HATCH & BURBANK, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the affairs of the concern are to be settled by David Lyman Burbank, who continues business at the old stand. JAMES G. HATCH,
D. LYMAN BURBANK.
August 12, 1851 49-3t

Business Cards.

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1851 49-3m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
☞ Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of New-Hanover County, N. C., on the 18th inst., (as a runaway slave,) a negro man who says his name is Charles Waters. He is about 23 years old, five feet five inches high, black complection, and very stout built. He came here on board the schr. Palestine, from Baltimore. He says he is free, but has no way to prove it. He also says at other times, that he belongs to Capt. Cannon, of Baltimore. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff,
By Jere. Nichols, Jailor.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1851 50-tf

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Ester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.
JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jones County, N. C., on the 20th of July, 1851, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is Sam French, or Sam Chavers, and says he has been runaway 24 or 25 years, and that he belonged then to a Mr. John French, of Wilmington, N. C., who purchased him in the State of Maryland, of a Mr. Roberson, and brought him to Wilmington by sea; that he absconded soon after he came to that place, & has been running at large ever since, some times passing as a free person. Said negro is about 45 or 50 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square built, has a downcast look, and would weigh about 150 or 160 lbs.; is slightly lame, caused, he says, by a fall from the roof of a house. He had on when taken up, a common home-spun shirt and blue mixed cotton pantaloons; he has a scar on the left side of his face, and a piece bit out or torn off his right ear, done, he says, in a fight with another negro. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. BENJ. ASKEW, Jailor.
Trenton, Jones Co., July 30th, 1851.—48-6t—pr adv. $3 85

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, with bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather square built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf S. BELL.
Fayetteville Observer tf, and send bill to this office.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

THE unexpired lease of my ROCK SPRING BAR ROOM is for sale. If not sold, it will be rented from the first of October next.

FOR RENT—A dwelling-house suitable for two small families, situated on the corner of Queen and Ann streets, in the southeastern part of the town; also, a small Dwelling in Oregon, in the northeast part of the town, are for rent for one year from the first of next October. Apply to
Aug. 1 [47-tf DAVID THALLY,
at the Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

General Notices.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company,
August 11th, 1851.

THE Freight Trains for *Weldon* will hereafter leave on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Freight must be at the Depot by one o'clock on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The Trains arrive at Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, between 7 and 8 o'clock. JOHN NUTT, Transportation Agent.
August 22, 1851 50-6t

Dr. FITCH'S LECTURES

On Causes, Preventative, and Cure of Consumption.

PARENTS, get this work; read it—teach your children its precepts. It is a perfect life preserver to children and youths. Get the book; read it, practice it, and live long. I can say, from my own experience, it is worth its weight in gold to many invalids. Paper Binding, 50 cents; Muslin, 75 cents.

Sold by C. H. Alexander, near Wilmington; C. DePre, Druggist and Chemist, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.; and S. S. Fitch, 707 Broadway, New York.
C. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.
August 22, 1851 50-3t

Fayettevile Observer, Raleigh Standard, Newbernian, and Washington Whig, will each copy 3 times, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

THE CHILD,

A TREATISE on the Diagnosis and treatment of the DISEASES OF CHILDREN, according to the simple laws of nature, without Medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty,—illustrated for the mass, by a description of numerous cases, gathered during a practice of 22 years. The book can be procured by application to
J. T. SCHONWALD, Dr. M.
Wilmington, N. C., August 1, 1851. 47-tf

LOST,

ON Monday last, (11th inst.,) between Mr Nixon's stables, in Wilmington, and the four mile post on the Fayetteville Road, a brown leather pocket-book, of a large size, containing between seventy and eighty dollars in money, and two land warrants, one in favor of W. Robinson, and the other in favor of Wm. C. Henry, as well as some other papers of no value to any other person. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who may restore the above property to the subscriber, or leave it at the Journal office.
WM. ROBINSON.
Black River Chapel, N. Hanover Co., Aug. 15, '51. 49tf

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

A Dividend of six and three quarters per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared by the President and Directors, payable to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on and after the 18th. instant.
By Order of the Board. T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Aug. 13th, 1851 49-3t

Fishery—Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of either hiring or employing upon shares, a number of hands for the fishing business, on the beach during the next season, commencing on or before the first of September, 1851. Persons wishing to engage in the fishing business, will please make early application to Mr. Benjamin Mott or to the subscriber.

The subscriber also offers for rent, a good Inside and Outside Fishing Stand, at Deep Inlet, opposite Wrightsville.
STEPHEN SNEEDEN.
Aug. 15th, 1851 49-4t

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Sulph. Quinine, Calomel, Castor Oil, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Rheubarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Adhesive Plaster, Fancy Soaps, Cologne, Lubin's Extract, Yeast Powders, &c. &c. Just received, for sale by W. H LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted*. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part;

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Anconitine, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fan; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder: Puff Boxes; Cachou Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Razor and Miscasar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Aug. 1 Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $	ct
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14	20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3	04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5	15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7	31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4	82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1	44
4	do	Samuel H. Firth,	26	24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19	20
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19	71
2	do.	William Gilln,	7	42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18	90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22	32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5	70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17	20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19	91
1	do.	Francis James,	6	80
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2	66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11	11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11	11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8	88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14	09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6	88
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24	13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11	01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19	91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2	30
1	do.	James McGary,	8	83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11	93
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1	56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6	75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4	83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7	22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2	34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7	48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31	12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7	46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4	82
1	do	John Stewart,	2	33
1	do	Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	do	Thomas Southmayd,	12	80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24	12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27	74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16	87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J. M. Baber		86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4	49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13	31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2	88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96	74
3	do.	John Williams,	38	19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28	99
No. of Acres.				
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1	38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1	48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3	28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1	19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3	78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1	40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3	61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1	27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Watkins,	2	11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2	05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1	62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1	30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2	09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7	24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2	16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5	36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,		45
500	do do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4	89
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,		80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7	61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10	21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4	51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,		46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13	31
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19	52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist	George Henry,	3	78
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3	68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1	46
200	do. do. do.	William Brown,		58
287	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1	15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1	80
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2	18
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1	03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1	34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2	34
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7	08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1	49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5	87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4	26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,		98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1	05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1	95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2	85
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1	87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2	46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2	46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1	58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14	38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1	18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1	19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1	46
470	do. do.	William George,	1	36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1	19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1	05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2	11
500	do. do.	George Moore,		86
129	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2	19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1	19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2	38
150	do. do.	Drewry Terrell,	2	43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,		44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,		43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1	19
150	do. do.	George White,	1	33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1	19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MAD

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1851.

Death of Wm. H. Bayne, Esq.

We announced in our last paper, the illness of this gentleman.—It has now fallen to our lot to record his decease. This melancholy event took place at his residence in Fayetteville, on Friday last, at a quarter past 2, p. m. For eleven years past, Capt. B. has presided over the columns of the "*North Carolinian*," exhibiting an ability in the force of his writings, with a fidelity to the cause which he had espoused, for which the friends of democracy will long appreciate and love to cherish in remembrance. They, with one heart, unite to regret his removal from the field of his labors—for, by the skill at detecting wrong, his clear perception of right, and his honest efforts to pursue and to lead them in the same course, they will keep him long embalmed in memory as a champion whose services they own, and whose deeds they should cherish. We had for a long time past enjoyed an intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased, and ever found him courteous in his deportment, mild and gentle in his disposition, and sincere in his social intercourse with others. He had from its formation commanded the "Fayetteville Riflemen," resigning his post of Captain only a year or two previous to his death, on account of ill-health. On Sunday morning last, his remains were interred with military honors by that corps, in connection with the "Independent Company" of Fayetteville.

We copy from the Carolinian the following announciation of his death:

It is with sorrow and regret that we announce the death of the Editor of this paper, Wm. H. Bayne.—He departed this life on Friday, 22d instant, at a quarter past two o'clock, p. m.

For some time past he was confined to his bed, unable to attend to his business; but his friends and acquaintances indulged a hope of his recovery until within the last few days.

The deceased was a native of Washington City, but has been a resident of Fayetteville since the 4th of July, 1840, at which time he took charge of the Carolinian. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn the loss of a kind protector and friend.

Since his residence in this place, he has made numerous friends, who will long remember his many good qualities.

In consequence of this sad event occurring just at the moment of putting the paper to press, we have not time to lengthen this announcement.

Lieut. Thos. C. James.

In the list of the Cuban Patriots butchered by the Spanish barbarians at Havana on the 16th inst., we notice the name of Lieut. Thos C. James. The deceased was a native of Wilmington, where the springtime of his early youth was passed—and where the hearts of numerous friends and relatives now sorrow for his untimely end. Our own individual acquaintance with him was slight, but to many of the stirring events connected with the latter years of his life we are no stranger. Leaving our midst and abandoning the scenes familiar with his youth, when scarcely eighteen years of age, to seek a home among the wilds of the far west, he was for a while lost to view. But the spirit of adventure grew strong, and the youthful pioneer, as he coped with the dangers of the wilderness, became conspicuous in the ranks of the hardy sons of the west. His life, though short, was full of adventure. He had traversed the luxuriant prairie of the west, the barren plain of the south, and roamed amid the snow-clad hills and the golden mines of California. Having been nurtured in the lap of liberty, his chief desire was to see the oppressed of other climes in the free enjoyment of the same incomparable blessing; and, actuated by this noble sentiment, when the cry of the oppressed Cuban reached his ear, he was found ready to brave the billows of danger to strike one blow for his freedom or become a martyr in the glorious cause of liberty. Such has been his fate. Opposed by the fortunes of war, he fell a prisoner into the hands of those tyrants who are unacquainted with mercy, strangers to pity, and whose blood-thirsty souls ever gloat with fiendish fury over the sufferings of their helpless victims.

The accounts from Cuba represent the death of Lieut. J. and his fifty companions to have been of the most heinous nature. They were led out on the morning of the 16th, shot ten at a time, and their bodies delivered into the hands of a vulgar mob, who testified their approbation of the brutal transaction by rending the corpses, and performing other acts best befitting a set of cannibals than a people boasting of civilization. But we desire to drop a veil for the present over this part of the subject. Their life-blood has been shed, and every drop calls upon the American nation as an avenger. The slumbering spark of revenge has already kindled into a flame—and the universal response comes up "If the Government will not protect her citizens, the citizens must and will protect themselves!" Such are the sentiments expressed by every heart that throbs with emotions of patriotism—and such have been the sentiments expressed at all the meetings yet called to take cognizance of the matter.

Before we dispose of the subject altogether, we will remark by way of conclusion, that we entertain an abiding feeling that even in Cuba, among a populace divided in sentiment, and distracted with prejudice, jealousy and suspicion, the death of these martyrs will not be permitted to pass away without being productive of good effects. And, though the day of retribution to the Spanish authorities should be removed to a period remote, yet come it will, come it must, as sure as this earth shall continue its revolutions, or the Sun to shine in the heavens. Though no flower should be planted on the patriots' graves—though no tear should water the sod that cover their sacred relics—yet, to the spot where they take their last, long repose, like to that of Threnodia Augustallis,

"——— Faith shall come a Pilgrim gray,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay—
And calm Religion shall repair,
To dwell a weeping Hermit there."

STORM.—On Sunday night last, we were visited with wind and rain, which continued during the night and the principal part of Monday; at times both wind and rain were very heavy, and the tide high. Considerable damage has been done to the Rice crop, which was very promising. We also learn that the Corn crop on the low-grounds of the Cape Fear have been considerably damaged by the freshet.

The steamer belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company did not proceed farther than Smithville on Sunday last, on account of the weather.

The storm at Charleston seems to have been more severe than it was here. The *Mercury* says—"A small sloop lying at Southern wharf, was totally wrecked and sunk. The schr. Georgia, Capt. Roberts, at Commercial wharf, parted her fasts, and lost her jib and flying jib-boom by getting foul of another vessel. The ship Isaac Newton, just arrived from Liverpool, at anchor in the stream, dragged, but brought up safely, and made fast at Boyce's wharf.

"The steamers Vanderbilt for Wilmington, and Calhoun for Savannah, were prevented from leaving port, by the violence of the gale, and the steamer Gordon did not arrive from Savannah from the same cause.

"The cars did not arrive until after their usual hour, owing to the obstructions on the Railroad by the falling of telegraph posts and trees.

"Quite a number of trees were blown down in our streets, and a small frame house, nearly finished, in the Western part of the city, was prostrated."

Effects of the Cuban News.

The news from Cuba has caused a feeling of determined revenge in almost every city, town and village on the Atlantic shores. In New York a mass meeting was held in the Park, on the evening of the 22d, to take measures to rebuke, in a proper manner, the gross outrage presented by the massacre of the fifty patriots, mentioned in the Cuban news. At N. Orleans, so exasperated were the people, that a riot was the consequence. A meeting was also held at Savannah, Ga., to take the matter into consideration. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, the deepest feeling has been aroused in favor of the patriots.

The next news from Cuba will be looked for with the most intense interest. It will, in all probability, seal the fate of Cuba; at least it will be more definite, one way or the other, than any we now have.

Look upon our Cuban relations in any manner you may, it appears that the Administration at Washington have most shamefully neglected its duty, and the consequence is, that the American flag, and American citizens have been shamefully insulted by the Cuban authorities, and the rabble of that place. That events of a most serious nature have transpired near our coast, on the high seas, are not to be denied. The *Washington Union* very properly remarks: "Any man of ordinary sagacity could have foreseen, weeks ago, that, in all human probability, delicate and important questions would soon be presented. Yet, notwithstanding this, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior, deserted the seat of government without adequate motive, as if flying from the responsibilities they apprehended. Our readers may, perhaps, remember that, on the very day of the departure of Messrs. Fillmore, Stuart, and Conrad, we said, in reference to the Cuban outbreak, that the Executive tour to Western Virginia was wrong-timed—the Secretary of State being somewhere North, and the Attorney General attending to the Kentucky elections. Now we have the news that forty American citizens have been taken, unarmed, from open boats, by a Spanish war-steamer, carried into Havana, and shot like felons—their dead bodies being thrown to the mob in the streets! Where is the government to meet this outrage? Where is the President? Where is the Secretary of State? Where is the Secretary of the Interior? Where is the Attorney General? Where is the Secretary of War? They are scattered about the country on electioneering tours, and none here can tell where they are. There is no government at Washington. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Conrad, are all gone—scattered to the four winds. Mr. Corwin had as well be gone too, for his private affairs just now take up his time and attention. Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, is here; and Mr. Hall, who is charged with the superintendence of the Post Office department, is here also. That is all. In the mean time, we have news not only that forty American citizens—unarmed and defenceless—have been shot within a day's sail of our coast, but that their dead bodies have been abused with more than barbarian brutality; and it appears, too, that the regularly-licensed steamer of the United States, running from Chagres to Havana and New York, has been fired at, and the passengers insulted.

"The government cannot plead surprise. It had every reason to anticipate desperate deeds on the Gulf before its Hegira from Washington.

"Circumstances like these are calculated to excite the public mind, and certainly demand investigation on the part of our government. Such barbarity may suit the despotism of Austria and the Eastern World; but in this free America it is out of place, and we much mistake the tone and temper of our people if the attempt to practise it will not recoil upon the authorities of Cuba."

☞The United States steamer Saranac is reported to have been dispatched to Cuba, having on board Commodore Parker, who has been instructed (the *National Intelligencer* of the 25th instant says) to enquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of American citizens, and to ascertain under what proof they have been put to death. It is stated that a full investigation will be had into the circumstances of firing at the steamer Falcon, by the Spanish cruisers. We also see it stated that renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the government, to take all legal steps and employ the means at their command to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions, and arrest all persons concerned therein.

Massachusetts.

The Democratic party of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Worcester on the 20th instant. There were upwards of twelve hundred delegates in attendance. The following resolutions of a national character were adopted. They are the very sort of resolves the Democratic party of the Union want, and they breathe the very language every friend of the Union should be proud to advocate:

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party is pre-eminently national and not sectional, and for the Union as a whole Union; that it has always sustained and can only retain its supremacy in the Union by adhering to its own men and measures, reposing on its fundamental principles of excluding all tests marked by sectional lines, South or North, East or West, and by leaving to the sound sense of the people of each State and Territory their domestic policy and institutions.

2d. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the National Democratic Convention, and to the Democracy of each State, the call of a National Convention to be held in Baltimore in May, 1852.

3d. *Resolved*, That this committee being now called together for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the national convention, it is the especial duty of the representatives of the Democracy of Massachusetts, here assembled, distinctly and fully to lay down the national platform upon which these delegates are to be chosen, and the principles upon which they are to represent us in that convention before proceeding to their election.

4th. *Resolved*, That the convention reaffirms the resolution passed by the democratic State convention, on September 16, 1846, in Faneuil Hall, in these words: Resolved, That we hold the integrity of the Union as established by the constitution, and therefore we depreciate as disunion, in its worst form, the attempts of any party or class to stigmatise and denounce one portion of the Union, or its domestic institutions, with which the consti uiion does not interfere, and the propriety of which each State is its own independent judge.

5th. *Resolved*, That this convention approve and adopt the national principles and sound reasoning of the Address issued by the democratic State committee calling this convention.

6th. *Resolved*, That the democratic party of the Commonwealth is a national and not a sectional party, and fully and unreservedly adopts the resolutions of the national democratic convention of Baltimore in 1848, as the only truly democratic creed.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Baltimore platform covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole question of slave agitation in Congress; and, therefore, we go for a faithful execution and acquiescence in all the compromise measures settled at the last Congress.

8th. *Resolved*, That Charles G. Green, of Suffolk, Henry H. Childs, of Berkshire, and Isaac Davis, of Worcester, be appointed the delegates at large, and one from the new district, and that they be instructed to act in conformity with these resolutions; and that it is recommended to the several Congressional districts in the Commonwealth to elect delegates respectively who will harmonize with the national democracy of the Union in these principles.

TEXAS.—The elections in this State for Governor and members of Congress took place on the 4th inst. Peter H. Bell, has been re-elected Governor, and two democrats elected to Congress.

Sympathy for the Cubans.

Amongst the resolutions passed by the meeting held in the Park in New York, we find the following. E. F. Purdy presided. The meeting is described as one of the largest ever held in New York. In front of the City Hall a platform had been erected, over which the flag of Cuba was suspended, by a cord running from the Hall to a tree. A band of music played patriotic airs, speeches of a highly inflammatory character were made, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Banners were displayed from the stand, bearing the following inscriptions: "The blood of 50 Americans cries for vengeance;" "Third Ward Cuban Sympathisers;" "Government, Protect your Citizens, or the *People Will*."

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another"—with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British Minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term of "pirates" to such persons—and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the U. S. Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas—that "neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States; authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Resolved, That the firing at the United States steamship Falcon, by the steamship Habanero, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel towards a U. S. Government ship, her officers, crew and passengers, are an insult, for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our Government, and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered, by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self-respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed towards obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenceless steamer, and such a provoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

Resolved, That the massacre of fifty American prisoners, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at a single stroke of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word or memento to their homes, followed up as it was—after their gallant and unflinching death—with the most brutal barbarities practised upon their lifeless remains, was a cruel and cowardly atrocity, which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation, and disgust.

Resolved, That such conduct was possible only to that pirate government which, while fattening on the infamous profits of the African slave trade, in violation of its own most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes, imported by itself, against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a Saint Domingo, rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people consecrate its matchless soil to liberty, independence, and progress.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Government to recall Mr. Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which he has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

Resolved, That contributions in money are hereby solicited to advance Cuban Independence, and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting to act as treasurers to receive and disburse the same, in such manner as to them shall seem best, for the promotion of the cause in which we have this day heartily enlisted.

☞We are not surprised to see the federal prints heralding forth their inuendoes at the democracy of Massachusetts. The *Boston Post* very happily meets them on this point as follows:

The Democratic State Convention.—The best evidence that we can have of the wisdom of the proceedings of the convention which assembled at Worcester on the 20th inst., is presented in the fact that they are entirely unsatisfactory to the opponents of the democratic party generally. But, as the democratic party elected delegates to this convention to advance its own purposes and interests, and not the purposes and interests of any class of its enemies, the outcry of those enemies against the proceedings of the convention, we repeat, will only tend to convince the friends of democracy in Massachusetts that their representatives were true to their trusts.

It was the largest convention of delegates ever convened in this state. Upwards of twelve hundred presented credentials from one hundred and ninety-two towns, and there were many in the convention who had credentials but did not present them. There were, probably, fourteen or fifteen hundred regularly elected delegates in the convention. In so numerous a body of men it was to be expected that there would be a diversity of opinion upon many subjects of importance relative to national and state affairs. * * * * *

The great point of doubt as to the ability of the convention to accomplish its business without injurious divisions, arose from the difference of opinion known to exist respecting subjects of a national character. To avoid this danger, and to secure unity of action, a committee of six gentlemen was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to the convention; this committee was composed of three delegates who were in favor of omitting allusions to national affairs in the proceedings of the convention, and of three who considered a declaration in this respect of the first importance. After a long deliberation, this committee, through its chairman, Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, reported the resolutions, and they were adopted by a large majority.

Cotton Crop in Edgecombe County in 1850.

A Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Edgecombe county to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the amount of cotton made in that county in the year 1850, report the number of bales to be 5,891. Making allowance for cotton retained for use, the committee think the crop will exceed a little over 6,000 bales, making 2,400,000 lbs., which, at 12 cents per lb., will yield $288,000. The committee also state that "if the naval stores, corn, bacon, and lard sold from the county be added to the value of the cotton crop, the aggregate sales of the crop of the county for 1850 will exceed $400,000."

Tennessee.—It appears from the official vote of the 3d Congressional district of this State, that Churchill, democrat, has been elected by 11 majority over Anderson, whig. The Congressional delegation, consequently, stands 7 democrats to 3 whigs. The whig candidate for Governor, (Wm. B. Campbell,) has been elected by a small majority over Governor Trousdale. The Legislature is whig by a small majority, which of course secures a whig Senator in place of Mr. Turney, late member.

Kentucky.—Returns from all the counties in this State have at last come to hand, nearly, if not quite, official, and the result is that Powell, Democrat, has been elected by about 1000 majority. The Congressional delegation is a tie, as we stated last week.

☞The Ashboro' *Herald* has been discontinued for want of support, after a few years sickly existence. The Evergreen, a monthly publication from the same office, is to be continued. The *Herald* was a whig print.

The Potato Blight.—The potato crop in New-York State is suffering from the blight. Accounts of the disease is represented as extensive, and the farmers are generally digging and sending to market.

The Alabama Crop.—The corn crop in Alabama, as well as in Georgia and South Carolina, has almost entirely failed, from the effects of the drought. Provisions are unusually dear at Tuscaloosa. The Monitor says that bacon sides are now selling at 14 to 16 cents a pound. Flour is worth $5 50 per hundred. Lard is hardly to be got for any price, and so of other articles.

STRICKLAND'S, N. C., August 20th, 1851.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Dear Sirs: I send you a specimen of Grapes from my vines to show what cultivation can do; as I am going North, I have been obliged to cull them a little too soon. I have an abundance of clusters larger than these, but not yet matured. Respectfully yours,

W. M. SHERWOOD.

The Grapes accompanying the above note were of a most delicious flavor, as well as of a very fair size. Not being familiar with the different species of Grape we are unable to say what name they are known by. We believe, however, they are what is generally termed in this section, the "English Grape." We have also seen some of a similar kind this season from the plantation of Mr. James McIntire, in this county, which appeared to be of a very good size, and well matured.

For the Journal.

Education.—No. V.

Mr. Editor.—If, as I have shown, that good teachers and proper books are of the highest importance to the success of our Common School system, another minor, though essential requisite, is good schoolhouses. I have said in a former article that education was two-fold, physical and mental, and that a sound and vigorous mind could not long exist in an unsound and unhealthy body. It equally follows as true, that it anything hinders the growth of one, it, in like manner, thwarts the development of the other; and that if good water, exercise, and cleanliness, and a free and unrestricted use and position of the main parts of the human organism, are indispensable prerequisites to good health—that they, in an equal degree, are necessary *concomitants* of good school-houses. The better to illustrate our ideas of the importance and necessity of good school-houses, let us briefly appeal to a few of the more obvious laws of human physiology—that very useful science of the functions or offices of the human system, so strangely and lamentably neglected in most of our seminaries of learning. "Know thyself" is of divine origin, and is of great value in physical as well as mental science, and in our systems of education should stand prominently forth, teaching that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made." The Creator, in his goodness and wisdom, gave us our lungs to breathe, our limbs for exercise and labor, the brain as the seat of the mind, the nerves as sentinels to transmit sensations to the throne of the intellect, and to convey the volitions of the mind and the determination of the will to the muscles and voluntary organs; and *these*, in their turn, serve to obey the conceptions and directions of the mind; and so on have the various parts which go to make up that beautiful, well-adapted and wonderful machinery—the human body—their respective and appropriate duties to perform. So long as these duties are faithfully performed as nature directs, so long is the whole system in health, and the mind in a suitable condition for study.

First, then, as to the lungs. They must have pure air to breathe, or the system, both mental and corporeal, is more or less deranged, and the mind, in consequence, unfit to study to advantage. Two important elements of the atmosphere are oxygen and carbonic acid; these invisible gases are indispensable to the life of animated lungs, and when, from want of due ventilation, the air we breathe does not contain them in the relative proportions of nature—when free egress is not allowed to the non-essentials, and free ingress to the essentials of good air, the body becomes languid, the lungs oppressed, the head aches, the mind becomes inactive and unfit for study; and all this follows from that necessary decarbonization of the blood, which cannot go on in our bodies without good air, and, therefore, proper ventilation. School-houses, then, should be properly ventilated. There should be ample space in every one to allow the rejected vapors constantly issuing from the body to escape, and to allow the pure and healthy elements of respiration to have free entrance. And when we consider the large number of scholars often huddled together in a small, pent-up, contracted school-house, built so from mistaken notions of economy, and each pupil breathing and re-breathing through the day this pestiferous atmosphere, increasing as it does in its poisonous effects as the school session advances, can we wonder at their pale faces, or drowsy, listless action, or their unconcealed aversion to these Calcutta holes of confinement? Nor, indeed, are we surprised at the number constantly absent from such schools through indisposition, which their very kind parents assign to the unhealthy *locality* of the school-house. Says a recent writer: "A physician in Massachusetts selected two schools, of nearly the same number of children, belonging to families of the same condition of life, and no causes, independent of the circumstances of their several school-houses, were known to affect their health.—One house was dry and properly ventilated; the other damp and not ventilated. In the former, during a period of forty-five days, five scholars were absent from sickness, to the amount, in the whole, of twenty days. In the latter, during the same period of time, and from the same cause, seventeen children were absent, to an amount in all of one hundred and forty-five days, and the appearance of the children not thus detained by sickness indicated a marked difference in their condition as to health." And although school-houses should be kept properly ventilated, there is often in this State an extreme the other way. Instead of an imperfect, there is a too free ventilation, enabling not only the cold winds of winter to whistle through the crevices to the manifest coldness and shivering of the little urchins as they sit with shattering teeth and benumbed bodies around the embers and smoking chunks of the fire-place; but actually permitting the boys to go in and out thro' the large spaces between the logs, rendering the doors but little value as passages to and fro.

Next in importance to pure air and suitable enclosure in the construction of our school-houses, is the arrangement of proper seats, tables or desks, &c., for the comfortable occupation of children. The position of the bodies of children in school is a question of no minor importance. The student should not sit nor stand in a cramped position. Nature here, as in many other instances, gives us wise counsel, and we should hearken to her teachings. She tells us that the chest should not be bent so as to interdict the free respiration and expansion of the lungs, nor the back curved to a crooked position, so often the cause of spinal disease, as is the former violation the cause of dyspepsia and lung complaints. These unnatural positions of the body and limbs are never easy or advantageous, but on the prolific sources of interruptions and mental disturbances in study, as well as of disease, decay, and death in riper years. How stands the case with our district school-houses in this State, and particularly in this county? Small, narrow benches, without *backs*, and of such a height that will scarcely permit the feet of the child to touch the puncheon floor, with one plank put up in an inclined position as a writing desk, form their only furniture. Now let any parent try the experiment. Take even your most obedient child, and place him beside you upon such a *stool*, and see if you can either engage his attention or keep him still fifteen minutes at a time. If you cannot, then cease your complaints against the bad order which prevails in the schools, or the slow progress your child makes in his studies, until you provide for him more comfortable facilities.

Another subject of considerable importance is the arrangement of proper play-grounds for the exercise of children. Man was made for exercise—for bodily as well as mental action. His noble form, stamped by its author in his own image, and pronounced the most useful, the most beautiful, the most complicated, and the most splendid example of mechanism ever conceived, requires early training and development to attain that strength, symmetry, and adaptation its great author designed. Exercise gives freedom and energy to the movements, strength to the limbs, and power to the body—developes and gives vigor and endurance to the whole man, mental and corporeal—adds freshness to the feelings, buoyancy to the spirits, activity to the intellect, and sends life, health, and renewed hopes bounding joyously through every vein and artery of our corporeal structure. And what is better calculated to give a freer scope and exercise to these faculties than the innocent gymnastics of the school-boy? Coming from the play-ground he feels a relish for study, and has the capacity to learn and master difficulties, which he in no other way could have obtained, while his body continues in that condition of exercise necessary for the healthy tone and expansion of his intellect. It is obvious, then, that every school-house should have a play-ground attached—ample scope for the pupils to take full exercise regularly—and this should be as well attended to and insisted on by the teacher as the getting of their daily lessons. How injurious, then, is the punishment frequently resorted to by some teachers of keeping truant children *in* during play-time! Cleanliness is another valuable feature of the school-house, as it is of the domestic mansion. Cleanliness is necessary to comfort, and comfort, as I have shown, is essential to study.

Now, kind reader, you may reply that all these things are very good—that our ideas of air, play-grounds, cleanliness, and architecture, are all very good, but impracticable, because too expensive. We reply that it costs but little more to build a good school-house than it does to erect an inefficient one. The average number of children attending these school-houses is about twenty-five. Can it be asserted that the parents of twenty-five children have not the pecuniary ability to build *one* good school-house? Such, I know, would be considered a slander on any neighborhood. Then you have the *ability* but not the *will*. Can you not forego some additional expenditure to insure the comfort and health of those you love so well? The voice of humanity and the expansive benevolence of parental affection call upon you for reform! Search the reports and examine the condition of the district schools in other States of this Union, and compare them with ours, and say if their cultivated progress does not again appeal to your pride and emulation? It is reported by the Hon. Samuel Young to the Legislature of New York, that there were in that State 7,685 district school-houses of framed wood, 446 of brick, 523 of stone, and 707 of logs. Of this number 544 were furnished with more than one room; 3,282 with convenient seats, desks, &c.; 1,541 with suitable play-grounds, and 1,518 with proper facilities for ventilation.

There is another consideration of this subject which urges the importance of good school-houses. Make them suitable abodes of learning, and you will receive the patronage of the rich as well as the poor. They will then act as *crucibles, fusing* together these extreme elements and conditions of society, and securing to each an equal amount of respectability and influence. Says an intelligent writer—"The rich man will scarcely be haughty, nor his poorer neighbor jealous, if both in boyhood bent together over the lessons, and played together during the recess of a district school."

LONG CREEK.

August 24th, 1851.

Correspondence.

Long Creek, N. C., August 16th, 1851.

Dear Sir: From an association and recent intercourse with the citizens of this precinct and other portions of the county, we are led to believe that the people of New Hanover, without distinction of party, are now more than ever alive to their interest and duties upon the grave and exciting question of Southern Rights.

The exciting Congressional campaign just closed in this State, has greatly tended in other districts to direct public attention to the threatening aspect of our national affairs, and to arouse the people to a knowledge of the long and continued wrongs and injuries inflicted by Northern aggression upon the rights and property of the unoffending South.

In other parts of our State, public speakers have more recently and correctly informed the people of the dangers that beset them; but in this Congressional district, we have had but little advice of late from our more experienced and leading men—the election passed off almost unnoticed—there was scarcely a ripple on the surface; and yet we believe the great body of the stream of public sentiment beneath runs strong and irresistible for Southern Rights and Southern honor.

Appreciating the importance of the present crisis in our national affairs, and fearing that "the signs of the times" portend a still deeper and darker aspect, we have thought it not amiss to appeal for higher and abler counsel, and have therefore troubled you upon the subject. A public address from you would be most acceptable. The extreme heat of the weather would render a public meeting unadvisable here at this season, or we should be pleased to invite and welcome you to Long Creek for this purpose. But at our next September Court in Wilmington, many of the people from this and other parts of the county will be in attendance, and at some convenient time and place, designated by yourself, during that week, we respectfully request that you will deliver a public address on Southern Rights.

Assured that this request will meet with the concurrence of the people generally, permit us to hope that your well known patriotic devotion to the South, to the Constitution, and to the Union, as formed by our forefathers, will not allow you to refuse the call now made upon you.

With much esteem, we are very truly, your &c.,

JNO. BUNTING,
T. H. WILLIAMS,
W. S. LARKINS,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JNO. ROBERT LARKINS,
JAMES GARRASON,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
J. C. BROADHURST,
WM. H. MOORE,
THOS. ROOKS,
C. D. HENRY,
B. & R. C. HALLETT,
W. R. WALKER.

To Duncan K. McRae, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

Goldsboro', August 23d.

Gentlemen—I received to-day, your communication, requesting me in behalf of the citizens of New-Hanover, to address the people of that county at the ensuing County Court, on the subject of "Southern Rights."

You have not misapprehended my feelings, gentlemen, when you suppose me alive to the injuries which have been inflicted upon "our section," and anxious for the maintenance of its interests and rights.

I would most gladly aid, by any means in my power, to remove the unharmonious and disunited spirit which pervades our people; and if, in the estimation of my fellow-citizens, I can be of any service in leading the public mind to a just appreciation of our position, I shall not feel at liberty to withhold such service.

Your request, therefore, I will endeavor to comply with, at the time you have suggested.

Permit me to express my obligations for the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to couch your invitation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

Messrs. Jno. Bunting, T. H. Williams, Wm. S. Larkins, B. & R. C. Hallett, and others.

United States Troops.—The ship S. V. Given, has arrived at Smithville from New York, with Troops for Fort Johnston. We have not yet learned the names of the officers or the number of the companies.—*Herald*.

Rain.—There has been an abundance of rain in this section of the country recently. In addition to numerous showers, a storm came upon us on Saturday last, which continued through that and the following days, accompanied by much wind, during which a large quantity of rain fell. The branches and creeks are very full, and Neuse river is already navigable for steam boats. The rain has prevented the passage of the stage from below, and the mail due on Monday night from New-Berne had not reached us at the time of going to press, (12 o'clock Wednesday.) We understand that the wind has blown the corn down, and injured it considerably.—Fodder and peas are also injured, but to what extent we have not learned.—*Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot*.

Death on Cockroaches.—A correspondent of the New York Express gives the following recipe for the destruction of Cockroaches:

"Place a basin of strong suds, sweetened with molasses, on the floor every night, with a wet cloth on the floor, the edge on the basin, for easy access to the water. By this means they will soon be entirely destroyed."

From the Newbernian.

Neuse River Improvement.

The Stockholders of the Neuse River Navigation Company, pursuant to advertisement, met at the Newbern Hotel on Saturday 2d August, at 4 o'clock.

On motion of A. T. Jerkins Esq. Dr. Jno R. Justice was called to the Chair; and R. N. Taylor appointed Secretary.

On motion a Committee of three, Wm. G. Bryan, J. M. F. Harrison and Geo. W. Taylor, were appointed to examine and report if a majority of the Stock was represented in this meeting.

Wm. G. Bryan, Chairman of Committee, reported that eighty-three Shares, of one hundred and twenty four subscribed were represented in person.

On motion, a Committee of seven, Messrs. John Blackwell, Charles Slover, Benjamin Ellis, Isac W. Hughes, Thomas Fairbairn, Thomas Williams, and A. T. Jerkins were appointed to report By-Laws for the government of the Company, and the transaction of business.

The Chairman of Committee reported the by-laws which were taken up separately, and adopted.

On motion the meeting proceeded by ballot to elect six Directors, Wm. H. Oliver, Geo. W. Taylor and Wm. G. Bryan, being a committee to superintend the balloting.

The Chairman of the Committee reported that George W. Collier of Wane, Charles Slover, John Blackwell, A. T. Jerkins, John R. Justice and Moses W. Jarvis of Newbern, had received a majority of the votes cast. The report of the Committee being then adopted the above named persons were declared duly elected Directors.

Resolved, That the thank of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to John Charlotte Esq., for the use of his room.

Resolved That the the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JNO. R. JUSTICE, Chairman.

Richard N. Taylor Sec.

At a meeting of the Directors on 13th inst. Messrs. Charles Slover, A. T. Jerkins and John Blackwell having declined serving as Directors, Messrs Wm. H. Washington, Wm. G. Bryan and Wm. S. Ballinger of Johnston Co. were elected to fill the vacancies.

At a meeting of the Directors on 16th inst., Dr. John R. Justice was elected President of the Board and R. N. Taylor Secretary and Treasurer.

Nag's Head.

We have just returned to our post after an absence of several days on a most agreeable excursion to Nag's Head, a delightful retreat of the elite from the eastern section of North Carolina during the summer months. Planters, professional men and merchants, numbering some fifty families, have erected on the sand hills, which overlook both the ocean and Roanoke Sound, neat and comfortable cottages, where they sojourn during the sickly season, in the full enjoyment of the most invigorating atmosphere and sea-bathing in the world. Their social visiting and intercourse is of the most friendly and pleasant kind. Piscatorial sports and sports of the chase are abundant, and nothing can exceed a drive or promenade on the shores of the broad Atlantic, which are as smooth and firm as a macadamised road; and, we have no doubt Nag's Head is destined in a few years to become the most attractive watering place in the United States. A neat Episcopal Chapel has been erected by the denizens, where they worship every morning at sunrise, and during Sabbath. We met there the venerable and eloquent Bishop of the diocese and a number of ministers of the gospel of the same denomination, in pursuit of health and relaxation. There is quite a commodious and well-kept hotel, at present under the management of Messrs. Riddick & Bateman, who do all in their power to accommodate and entertain agreeably their guests. Whilst we were there, no less than four hundred persons were at the public house, and about one thousand residing in their private establishments on the sand mountains.—*Southern Argus*.

Slavery in 1776.

While this subject of slavery is commanding the attention of the people in every section of the Union, it may not be uninteresting to give a few facts in connection with its existence in 1776. From an authentic source, we learn that slavery, at the period when the different States assumed the direction of their own affairs by declaring independence, existed to some extent, as now recognised in the Southern States, in every one of the original thirteen colonies. The following table exhibits, in an accurate light, the slave population of each colony at the above mentioned time:

1.	Massachusetts	3,500
2.	Rhode Island	3,373
3.	Connecticut	6,000
4.	New Hampshire	629
5.	New York	15,000
6.	New Jersey	7,600
7.	Pennsylvania	10,000
8.	Delaware	9,000
9.	Maryland	80,000
10.	Virginia	165,000
11.	North Carolina	75,000
12.	South Carolina	110,000
13.	Georgia	16,000
	Total number of Slaves	502,102

Since the year 1770, seven of the above original members of the confederacy have effected the abolition of slavery in their borderr, viz: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The history of these States warrant the conclusion that its abolition was not owing to any prejudice in the minds of the people against slavery, but because of their being unsuited for the duties that the enterprise of that region required, as developments then made showed that the production of the great staples of the United States was impossible in that climate.

Well Done.

The New Orleans *Delta* administers a well-deserved castigation to the *National Intelligencer*, for its opposition to the movement in favor of Cuban Independence. The *Intelligencer* is the very Carker of the Press, and under an assumption of courtesy and fairness, hides the most malignant passions and designs. The following is a specimen of the article of the *Delta:*

Such has been the past history,—such the ever-consistent course of the National Intelligencer. It is determined, in spite of the refutation of all its evil auguries, to maintain its *reputation;*—to preserve its character, *teres et rotundus,*—without stain, without reproach, as the ever-ready and vigilant guardian of monarchy, and foe of republican liberty throughout the world. It affords the last proof of its fidelity to this glorious mission, by denouncing the Cuban struggle, in language identical—*verbatim et literatim* with that which it employed against the patriots of Texas, of Ireland, of France, and Italy, varied by a large infusion of the same strain of dignified Billingsgate which it is wont to deal out against all who, in our country, advocate democratic principles,—directed now against those who are ready to aid the oppressed people of Cuba. Not satisfied with calling on the President to violate the Constitutional rights of our citizens, by preventing their exercising the right of expatriation, and to protect the most infamous despotism know in the civilized world, this journal descends from its assumed dignity, to denounce the movement of an oppressed and gallant people, rising to assert and maintain their right to govern themselves, as a mere conspiracy, hatched in this country by speculators and adventurers, for their own personal emolument,—and in which no American can sympathise without violating national faith, honor and morality.

Rules to be Observed in an Editor's Sanctum.

1. Come in at all times—what business has *he* to be private?

2. Take his papers with perfect freedom—what use can *he* have for them?

3. If you bring in a long communication just "to fill up his paper," insist on reading and discussing it. Why shouldn't *he* be glad to spend an hour in listening?

4. If you see his exchanges piled up in an orderly manner on his table, seize and scatter them. What business has *he* to be particular?

5. If you find *his* chair vacant at any time, sit in it. Why should he wish to keep his stationery and scissorings from his visitors?

6. But if you can't get *that* chair, though there are a dozen others in the sanctum, be sure to sit on a table and put your feet on another. If you can't practice such innocent freedoms in an Editor's room, where *can* you do it?

7. If you see the Editor particularly engaged in writing a "leader," or "getting out copy," talk to him as industriously as you can. Will he not be gratified to hear you? *Of course* he will.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Fifty Patriots Captured and Slaughtered in the most Brutal manner by the Spanish Authorities.

THE U. S STEAMER FALCON FIRED AT.

Flag of American, & American Citizens and Strangers GROSSLY INSULTED.

The Cherokee arrived at New York on the 21st instant, bringing dates from Havana to the 17th. We condense from our Northern exchanges all that we deem important to give a fair insight into the terrible accounts received relative to affairs on the Island of Cuba. We make our principal extracts from the Washington Union, as they seem to be more to the point, and are shorter than the accounts generally in other papers:

From the Union.

The New York papers have lengthy accounts from Havana concerning the Lopez expedition and the execution of the prisoners. It appears that Lopez landed on the 12th with about 1,000 men, and was instantly joined by the people of the surrounding country. Two accounts are given of his subsequent movements and the capture of the forty Americans.—The government account states that Lopez, on landing, sent a letter to the inhabitants of Posas, threatening them with extermination unless they aided him. Subsequently a fight occurred between the Spaniards and the patriots, in which the former suffered severe loss. On the 15th, the patriots attempted to re-embark at Cubanos, but were prevented by the Spanish, and an engagement ensued, in which the former were utterly routed, and dispersed into the mountains back of Bahia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in the boats, and this was the party that was captured and executed. The other account is widely different. It states that engagements took place on the 13th, in which the Spaniards were thrice defeated with great loss; and that on the 15th the patriots moved towards Diego Nunez and Cubanos, with the view of taking the fort at the latter place. Some fifty endeavored to get there by sea, and these were captured by the Habaneros. Neither of these accounts is precise as to the whereabout of Lopez.

The particulars of the executions at Havana are thus given: Twelve men were brought out and six ordered to kneel, who were shot in that position. The other six were then commanded to walk around their dead comrades, and, kneeling opposite them, were also shot. They wore their uniforms, consisting of blouses and straw hats.

The Details.

NEW YORK, August 22—9, a. m.

The Spanish steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of forty patriots, who were in four boats and unarmed, and were supposed to be steering for New Orleans.

They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on Saturday at 1 o'clock, a. m., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, and were executed at 15 minutes past 11 in the morning. They were shot on the public road to Havana, at the least calculation in the presence of 20,000 spectators.—After they were shot, they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes, and carrying them on sticks through the streets, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, wreaking their vengeance on they knew not what.

Many passengers of the Cherokee who were on the spot, and witnessed the executions, were sneered and pointed at, and threatened with the same fate.

An American cannot appear in the streets without being most shamefully insulted, and it is dangerous for any of them to walk out at night.

Names of the Killed.

Annexed is a list of the names of those men who were shot on the public road in Havana. It is estimated that there were 20,000 spectators:

Col. W. S. Clendennin; Capts. F. S. Sewer, Victor Kerr, and T. B. Veacey; Lieuts. James Brandt, J. O. Bryce, and Thomas C. James; Doctors John Frisbee, and K. A. Tourniquet; Sergeants J. Whitecus and A. M. Cotchett; Adj't R. C. Stanford; Lieut M. H. Homes; Privates Samuel Mills, Edward Rulman, Geo. A. Arnold, B. J. Wregy, Wm. Niseman, Anselome Torres Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. T. Vinne, M. Phillips, James L. Manville, G. M. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Collins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Phillips, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, H. H. Ball, James Buxet, Robert Caldwell, C. C. Wm. Smith, A. Ross, P. Bruoke, John Christdes, Wm. B. Little, Robert Cantley, John G. Sanka, James Stanton, Thomas Harnatt, Alexander Mellcer, John Stubbs, James Ellis, William Hogan, and Chas. A. Robinson.

This list embraces forty-nine, there were fifty-two shot.

We learn by passengers of the Falcon, from Chagres and Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam-frigate in chase of her. When first seen, she was standing directly across her bows with the evident intention of cutting her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course, and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern. This vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia.

While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, and, also giving chase, succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She first fired two starboard guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran alongside, and fired three guns directly across the Falcon's bows, though she had American colors dying. The Falcon then heaved to, when the officers of the Spanish vessel gave three cheers and prepared to board. The boarding officer behaved in an exceedingly insolent manner while on the Falcon, inquiring particularly for the Spanish passengers. He soon left, however, and the Falcon proceeded on her course to Havana.

The men who were shot were a part of the Lopez expedition, which had landed a few days previous. The news had created tremendous excitement at Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the other. Very little of the various statements as to the position of the government and the revolutionists can be relied on.

The captain-general had sent a force of eight hundred men to meet Lopez, who, when they ascertained that he had landed, advanced to a certain position, and refused to go further without a reinforcement of 700 men. This was sent to them two days before the Falcon arrived, and the report on Saturday was that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the government troops, which is confirmed by the fact of the government having received no despatches from the general in command.

The steamers cruising along the coast have met with no better success. On the evening of the 16th the captain-general despatched a steam ferry-boat to Bahia Honda, which returned the same night without obtaining any news. The Habanero came in the next morning, bringing the captured patriots already mentioned.

These men were taken among the Cayes, and it is supposed that they were proceeding along the coast, near Havana, and ran in to hide from the cruisers. Whether they were armed or not could not be ascertained. Some fishermen, who first saw them, gave the government information, and the Habanero was despatched in pursuit.

It is said she ran the boats down, and then picked up the men; but nothing positive can be learned, as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the government discloses nothing but what answers its purpose.

The prisoners, after being brought to Havana, were led out and shot, ten at a time, from behind. Not a sign of fear or a murmur escaped from one of them. Their bodies were thrown into hearses six and eight at a time, and carried off and buried. Many of the spectators possessed themselves of their hats and clothing, and, placing them on sticks, paraded through the streets of Havana with savage fury, uttering most bitter curses against the fillibusteros, accompanied by savage shouts and vivas for the captain-general.

One handsome, noble looking fellow, from New Orleans, among the captured, from who these wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hope of getting him to implicate others, desired them, in the most peremptory manner, not to interrogate him, that he was not an informer, that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their blood-thirsty character was known to the world; but that he had the satisfaction of knowing that every drop of American blood shed by them would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred fold.

We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the Cherokee, that a report was circulating in Havana, a few hours before her sailing, to the effect that Lopez had been attacked by bodies of Spanish troops, and, after a bloody and hard-fought battle, had been totally routed. Lopez and a few followers had escaped to the mountains, and it was supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions, and took refuge in boats.

There is, however, no reliable information of these facts, and they may be only reports set on foot by the Spanish authorities to deceive.

The news from California is only one day later, and possesses no interest.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany was at Havana.

In addition to the foregoing, Col. WHITNEY, U. S. Mail Agent to California, furnishes the following statement:

"Left Chagres in the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, on the evening of the 11th of August; on the 16th instant, about 10 o'clock, was shot at three times by the small steamer Habanero; brought to; was boarded; the demand made, of what ship we were, where from, where bound, &c.

"On bringing to, an insolent spawn of the Spanish government took the lead in taking off their hats, shouting and hurrahing at their success in stopping an United States mail steamer, with the American ensign and U. States mail flag aloft. A request was made for Capt. Rogers to return with the officer on board the Spanish steamer, which he very coolly declined, stating that he was "*going into Havana.*" Arrived at Havana the same evening about 3 o'clock. Boarded by the naval officers. Was immediately informed that 52 men were shot at 12 o'clock on that day (40 of whom were Americans) run down upon the high seas, 25 or 30 miles from land, by the same steamer; the survivors taken into Havana, and in a few hours, conveyed to the place of execution—insulted on their way repeatedly by both officers and men, and then butchered in a most inhuman manner—several having been shot at from 10 to 15 times, and then only relieved from their misery by the use of the butts of their muskets—thence dragged out like dogs by the heels, and thrown together, their clothes being divided as spoils among the noble victors. WM. WHITNEY, U. S. Mail Agent.

"Aug. 21st, on board steamer Cherokee."

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

The bloody day in Havana—The Execution of Fifty Patriots—The conduct of the American Consul—The Rising of the People—The Reported Successes of the Invaders, &c.

The bloodiest day of the Cuban revolution is fast drawing to its close, and the sun that is now rapidly sinking in the west has seen fifty prisoners—the greater part of them young Americans—shot in cold blood, and their mutilated remains torn and dragged by a savage populace, the outpourings of Spain, the mule of Europe.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, the steamer Habanero arrived with fifty prisoners. At 11 o'clock they were shot at the foot of the Fort Atares, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The saddest portion of the history which I have to relate is the indifference of the American Consul to their sad fate. This gentleman, as you are aware, is Mr. A. F. Owen, late representative from Georgia in Congress, and nominated by Mr. Fillmore to replace Gen. Campbell, the late Consul here. Mr. Owen was called upon by an American gentleman residing here, to see if he had made any effort to see those of his countrymen who were thus inhumanly to be shot; the Consul took the ground *that they had been declared outlaws by Mr. Fillmore*, and he should not interfere in the matter. After some conversation he concluded that he would write to the Captain General, which he did, requesting only an interview. At two o'cock he had received no answer.

I do not write this in a spirit of anger, but after hours of calm reflection; and, to any gentleman who asks my name from any other motive than an impertinent curiosity, you are at liberty to communicate it. Mr. Owen I leave to the judgment of his fellow-citizens.

The revolution goes gloriously on. In the East and the West the patriots are everywhere triumphant. The people join them in crowds, and the year 1851 will see the close of the Spanish rule in Cuba. I leave to your able correspondents all details. CUBANO.

Spanish Official Account.

The New York Heral translates from a supplement of the Prensa, of August 16th, the following article:

JUSTICE.—We have just come from the shooting excursion, at the brow of the Castle of Atares, of the fifty pirates taken by the excellent General Commander of Marine of this station, having arrived in the morning on board the war frigate of her Majesty the Queen, Esperanza.

The justice of man is accomplished. The unfortunate criminals are now before the tribunal of God, giving an account of their past lives.

We hate the crime. We have compassion for the criminals.

Please God, that this inevitable and just warning may wake the understanding and reason of those perverse men who, from a foreign land, sent to death those who are their instruments; the infamous, who, incited by the most vile passions and voracity, are intent to bring ruin, desolation, and crime into a peaceful and quiet country, which respects all the other nations of the world—which is always occupied with its business, its industry and its commerce.

New Orleans papers, there is your work! There is the result of your diragations, of your iniquitious falsehoods, of your placards with large black letters, and your detestable extras. There we have that scattered blood, and that will be scattered in future. There you have it, smoking in accusation against you, perverse instigators; against you, who have murdered those deluded men—whom you have sent to death—for you knew well that they certainly would be killed. This blood must flow, drop by drop, upon your heads—this blood will torment you in your sleep, for they have lost their lives when you were in security in your houses.

Never mind that those stupid men who left them to be taken by your demoniac cries, have fallen? What interest had you in that, if gold was in your pockets; the gold your only God, the payment of the blood shed? The greatest culprits of all are the papers of New Orleans. But they are in security, and God alone can punish them. Why did you not come with the pirates, if you loyally believed that you would have been received with open arms ye iniquitous.

The fifty prisoners of the Esperanza have been shot, at the brow of the Castle of Atares, as we have already said. The steamer Habanero brought them to the place of their execution.

The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform—the blusa and straw hat. On the arrival of the troops, the cavalry and the civic guard, the multitude on foot and on horseback, placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheering the Queen and Spain—eternal idols of that army and of this people, so much calumniated by the United States.

Sr. Mayor de Plaze read the usual edict, and the criminals appeared by ten at a time; and, after being shot, were taken away from the place of execution, to make room for their companions. The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together—all in the midst of incessant cries in favor of the Queen and Spain.

Justice being done, the Lieutenant Key, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by these men, who, without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts.

The *vivats* to the Queen and the country were repeated with more energy; the troops defiled, and the people went to the place of execution, where they looked for what the criminals had left.

Ten funeral cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates. Those cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy.

The justice of man is complete! God has pardoned the young culprits, who have lost their lives by having trusted their faith to the infamous falsehoods of the New Orleans papers.

Private letters received at New Orleans, by the U. S. mail steamer Falcon, state that four thousand government troops had deserted the Spanish standard and joined Lopez.

So great was the excitement at New Orleans on the reception of the news of the brutality of the Spanish authorities in the wholesale slaughter of the fifty patriots captured at sea, that a riot ensued. A large number of the Spanish segar stores were broken up, together with the Spanish *La Patra* printing establishment. The mob then proceeded to the residence of the Spanish Consul. His desks and other furniture were broken to pieces; and to save himself this official took refuge in the city prison. About fifty of the city police were in attendance to protect him. Some two thousand exasperated Americans, mostly from the Western States, then in New Orleans, collected around the prison and demanded the keys, which were refused them. The destruction of the prison was threatened unless the Spanish Consul was given up. It is stated that the military had been called out to suppress the riot.

Two more steamers, loaded with men and munitions of war, are reported to have left New Orleans about the 21st instant for the Island of Cuba.

Further Accounts per Cherokee—Rumored Capture of Lopez.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HAVANA, August 17.

The rumors of the last evening and this morning from the field, give out that General Enna is surrounded by Lopez, and also that he is prisoner. I give this as I find it—it is feared, I know, by the government, and it is believed very generally that this, or some other disaster, has occurred to him. The government has received no news from the field for 24 hours.

Since writing the above, the steamer Almendarus, (just up from Bahia Honda) reports 140 Americans shot there—and that on this boat there are from 30 to 50 wounded prisoners, that they kindly propose to cure and send home. Fifteen, it is said, were shot in cold blood on the deck of the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, I presume included in the above account. Of Lopez, or the field operations we learn nothing, but these results do not show that Gen. Enna is in any difficulty or danger with his forces, although his losses have been large. No time for more.

Reported Capture of Lopez.

A well informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, informs the New York Journal of Commerce, that a despatch addressed to the Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee at the moment of her departure from Havana, announcing the capture of Gen. Lopez by the government troops. The Minister, who was in New York, sent the Secretary of Legation, with the intelligence to Spain, by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed today.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HAVANA, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.

The Latest Intelligence from Lopez and his Party.

I have just received further intelligence from the operating forces against Gen. Lopez: that he had taken the direction of Artemisa, which is ten leagues from Havana, closely pursued by the Spanish troops and the country people. I learn that last night a corps was sent by railroad, by the Captain General, to that very place, Artemisa; so that Lopez's men must have all been captured, and by this night the scene will be closed on them. The Spanish troops have unquestionably shown extraordinary enthusiasm and bravery; and what is still more important, the country people manifested the same spirit, and put to death on the spot all the men of Lopez that fell in their hands.

☞The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* is reported to be lost, as will be seen from the following letter, which we take from the New York Herald:

HAVANA, August 17, 1851.

I omitted giving you an account of the Pizarro, and the inhuman treatment of the pilot and engineer. The pilot, in taking her into Bahia Honda, happened to get her aground, at the entrance of the harbor. As soon as she struck, the commander, or the officer in command of the troops, drew his sword and split the pilot's head open at one blow, and, report says, killed him instantly.

In endeavoring to back the vessel off, some part of the engine gave out. The engineer was immediately put under arrest, and it is believed here that he has been shot. The ship is now a wreck, as there came on a heavy blow, and report says she has bilged. The Almendares is in this morning, but I have not been able to get any further news from the seat of war.

☞The steamer *Pampero*, which vessel conveyed LOPEZ and his party to Cuba, is reported to have arrived at Savannah on Saturday last, where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba.

☞The name of Col. CLENDENNIN appears in the list of the party butchered at Havana. The news by the Empire City, at New Orleans, reports this to be an error; that it should have been Col. CRITTENDEN, whose body, together with that of Captain KERR, is said to have been carried to New Orleans.

From the Washington Union.

The Boarding of the Falcon.

The following is the official account of the boarding of the American mail-steamer Falcon, on the 16th inst., by a Spanish vessel-of-war, off Havana:

U. S. MAIL STEAMER FALCON,
Havana, August 17, 1851.

SIR: I arrived here with the Falcon yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Chagres, which place I left at 7. p. m., of the 11th.

You will no doubt have heard by the Brother Jonathan of the Ohio's accident. She left Chagres on the 10th, at 3, p. m., and as long as she could be seen appeared to get along almost as fast with one wheel as she had done with two.

In consequence of the crippled state of the Ohio, we judged it best for this ship to receive the mails and specie. I was in hopes that the passengers of the Sarah Sands would reach Chagres in time to take passage with us, but up to the time we left there was no news of her arrival at Panama.

The government here is much troubled and alarmed by the landing of a body of invaders from the U. S., and the expected arrival of more. Yesterday, when running for this place, I was chased by a steam-frigate, but kept my course, and she did not catch us; but another steamer, under the command of the General of Marines, came out from under the land and intercepted us. She fired four shots astern and ahead of us, and at length, ranging alongside, hailed to us to stop, which, after many repetitions of this hail, I did. He sent an officer on board to inquire into the character of the ship, and wished me to go on board of him, which I refused to do, telling him also I should, upon my arrival at Havana, make official protest concerning the affair. The laws of nations and existing circumstances may justify his course, and I thought it better at the time not to jeopard the lives of the passengers and interests of the owners by using my force; although it was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling that I refrained. I shall see the consul to-day and make a protest.

The captain of the Albany and the consul have already told me that the course pursued by these people was legal and proper, but I think it a question.

Respectfully, &c.,
HENRY RODGERS, Lieut. U. S. Navy,
Commanding steamship Falcon.

To M. O. ROBERTS, esq.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Condensed History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco De Garoy tried a steamboat of 209 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1650 the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions." A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomer made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Tymington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

American Asylums for the Insane, and Hospitals for the Sick.

A member of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburg, J. Ball, Esq., has just published in England a paper entitled "Notes of a recent visit to some of the American Asylums," the introductory paragraph of which runs thus:

"The physical aspect of a country has, we believe, an influence upon the character of its inhabitants; and the grandeur of American scenery—its extensive forests—its vast lakes—and its magnificent rivers and waterfalls—are morally suggestive of great undertakings. Hence the social institutions of America are, for the most part, conceived upon a large and extensive scale. The public buildings, the street architecture, the style of the principal cities have a noble character, breathing rather an air of ostentatious monarchy than of simple republicanism. The progress of the Americans in science and literature has been signal; and in that department of the profession to which this journal is dedicated, they have evinced an energy worthy of a free and enlightened people. At this moment there are philosophical works publishing in America that would do honor to Great Britain. And to what is this to be attributed but to that spirit of liberty which emancipates their philosophy from scholastic chains, which in European Universities too often restrict the independence of the inquiring mind.—Liberty and Philosophy must ever go hand-in-hand; without intellectual liberty there can be no progression of thought—no positive advancement of knowledge. The liberal scale upon which all the great institutions of America are founded, seems to outstrip European competition. Their Hospitals for the sick are admirably designed and organized—nay, we believe that, in many respects, they are even better managed than many in this country. Their architectural designs are vast and comprehensive.—Their wards, day-rooms, sleeping-rooms, baths, kitchens, &c., are lofty and spacious, and well arranged; and so, likewise, we gather from the various reports which we have from time to time analyzed, that their Lunatic Asylums are admirably, constructed, and managed upon the best and most enlightened principles."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that Adams & Co. received by the last arrival of the Pacific, two of these machines for extinguishing fire. They are about the size of an ordinary coal scuttle, made of sheet iron, composed of a number of cylindrical cases within one another, weighing about 20 pounds, and easily handled by any person. The means of destroying flame is by the producting of a gaseous vapor, although anti-combustive, yet not anti-respiatory, which is poured upon the fire. The real cause of the fire being extinguished is not by creating a new atmosphere, but the Pennsylvanian believes by reducing the temperature of the flame to a point at which it cannot exist; this is accomplished by a mechanical combination of substances within the machine which are brought in contact when wanted by means of a simple spring, which creates the vapour, and this is introduced to the flame through the spout of the machine by the person holding it. Each machine will give 1200 cubic feet of gas.

This discovery was made by Mr. Phillips, of London, who was first led to prosecute his researches by observing that the vapour which issued from a volcano, during an eruption, extinguished flame the moment it came in contact with it.

To be sold, a *thrashing machine*, in good working order. Has birch, cane, and strap barrels. Warranted to lick a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big to beat. Apply at the College of Preceptors.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Dr. Parr, when a boy at Harrow, had so very old a face for his age, that one day his contemporary, Sir William Jones, said looking at him, Parr, if you should have the good luck to live forty years, you may stand a chance of overtaking your face."

Laughter.

Oh, glorious laughter! Thou man-loving spirit, that for a time does take the burden from the weary back; that dost lay salve to the feet bruised and cut by flints and shards; that takest blood-baking melancholy by the nose, and makest it grin despite itself; that all the sorrows of the past, doubts of the future, confoundest in the joy of the present; that makest man truly philosophic, conqueror of himself and care. What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove was nothing but a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment that reaches from earth to Olymphus. It is not true Promethues stole the fire, but the laughter of the gods to defy our clay, and in the abundance of our merriment to make us reasonable creatures. Have you ever considered what man would be destitute of the ennobling faculty of laughter? Laughter is to the face of man what synova—I think anatomists calls it—is to his joints: it oils, lubricates, and makes the human countenance divine. Without it our faces would have ridges hyena-like the iniquities of our heart, with no sweet antidote to work upon them, would have made the face of the best among us a horrid, husky thing, with two sullen, hungry, cruel lights at the top—for foreheads would have then gone out of fashion—and a carvenous hole below the nose. Think of a babe without laughter, as it is his first intelligence. The creature shows the divinity of its organ and end by smiling upon us. Yes, smiles are its first talk with the world—smiles the first answer that it understands. And then, as worldly wisdom comes upon the little thing, it crows, it chuckles, it grins, and shakes in its nurse's arms, or in waggish humor, playing bopeep with the breast, it reveals its destiny, declares to him with ears to hear the heirdom of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly and acutely as they will, they must end in confusion and laughter. Man may take a triumphant stand upon his broad grins; for he looks around the world, and his innermost soul, tickled with the knowledge, tells him that he of all creatures laughs. Imagine if you can a laughable fish! Let man, then, send out a loud ha! ha! through the universe, and be reverentially grateful for the privilege.

Douglas Jerrold.

One of the Witnesses.

The late J. S., a man of infinite wit and humor, and who had probably seen as much of life in America as any one, used to tell the following story, which is too good to be lost, though probably no one but he could do such full justice to it. If we err not, it ran somehow thus:

What railroad stock is in the East, steamboat shares are in the West; and, as almost every body owns more or less, it is almost an impossibility to procure a judgment against any company for injury, carelessness, or even loss of life. Such suits are very frequent, and give rise to some strange *contretemps.*

Not long since, it seems, a steamboat called the "Old Kentuck" blew up, near the Trinity, at the mouth of the Ohio, where it is a well-established fact that a great many musquitos will weigh a pound, by which accident a lady rejoicing in the name of Mrs. Jones, lost her husband and her trunk, and for both of which an action was brought.

There was, strange to say, great difficulty in proving that Mr. Jones had been on the boat at the time of the collapse, that worthy having been notoriously drunk on the wharf-boat just as the steamer left Trinity.

Many witnesses were examined to prove the fact, until finally a Mr. Deitzmar, a German, was placed on the stand. Our friend J. S. was attorney for the boat, and elicited from Mr Deitzmar this testimony:

"Mr. Deitzmar, did you know the Old Kentuck?"

"Yah, I was blown up mit her."

"Were you on board when she collapsed her flue?"

"When she bust de bile? yah, I wash dare."

"Did you know Mr. Jones?"

"To be sure; Mr. Jones and I took passenger togedder."

"You did? When did you last see Mr. Jones on board the boat?"

"Well! I didn't see Mr. Jones *aboard* de boat last time."

J. S. fancied his case was safe, and with a most triumphant glance at the jury, said:

"You did not? Well, Mr. Deitzmar, when last did you see Mr. Jones?"

"Well, *when de schmoke pipe and me was going up we met Mr. Jones coming down.*

MEXICO.—The N. O. Picayune of the 17th inst., says:—

We have of late seen some indications and heard many surmises of another approaching revolution in Mexico, and an ably written editorial in the Sentinel confirms these reports. The Sentinel seems to anticipate the future republic of Sierra Madre, by which Mexico will lose another portion of territory equal to that she has already lost. It is also surmised that Arista will be at the head of this revolution, should he be overthrown from his present power in Mexico.

CANCER.—The *Western Medical News* is a quarterly journal published in Cincinnati, by Drs. R. S. & O. E. Newton. It contains a variety of matter interesting to those in pursuit of medical science, but is especially devoted to the treatment of that fearful disease, *cancer.* From the published opinions of the press and other testimonials, it would appear that the editors have discovered a mode of removing this dreadful malady speedily, certainly and effectually, without the aid of the knife. This is a most important and welcome piece of information to a large class of unfortunate sufferers, who would at least do well to obtain a copy of the *News* and thus inform themselves more fully on the subject. It costs but twenty-five cents per annum, and may be had upon application to the publishers.

"Are sisters Sal and Nance *resources*, Pa?"

"No, my son, why do you ask that question?"

"Because I heard Uncle Josh say if you would only *husband* your resources that you'd get along a great deal better than you do, that's all, Pa."

"Jemima, my dear, ain't there something the matter with our child. I fear that all ain't right with the poor dear thing. Do see, my dear."

Peter Sky, one of the warrior chiefs of the Onondagas, died at the Castle on Monday last at the advanced age of 96 years. The deceased was a true and faithful friend to the United States, and in the war of 1812, when Gen. Porter called for volunteers to protect the Niagara frontier, the Onondaga chiefs and warriors were among the first to answer the call. They sustained the whole brunt of the battle of Chippewa, under their gallant but unfortunate chief, La Fort, who was killed in the action; while the subject of this notice received a severe and dangerous wound, for which he has since drawn a pension from Government. He was an intelligent, amiable, and upright man, and has done much, by his advice and example to improve the condition of the Onondagas.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard August* 13.

LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.—An abolitionist, by the name of McCoy, was seized at Tuskegee, Georgia, a few days ago, taken to the town-pump, and well ducked, and then rode out of town "sitting on a rail," accompanied by a procession, with music from a tin-pan, cow-bells, jews-harps and fire-crackers.

The Natural Bridge in Alabama.

We have previously alluded to the newly discovered wonder. Professor Tuomey, in describing it, says that it occurs in that geological deposit termed the mill-stone grit, the lowest one in the coal measures, and the only rock which in Alabama exhibits the truly wild and romantic grandeur of nature. A small bridge connects it with the bluff beyond. Professor Tuomey continues: "The symmetry of the main arch will make it almost indestructible, though, of course, its regularity has only been produced by the undermining and breaking down of the rock which at some bygone time existed below it. The cleavage marks of the massive sand stone of which it is formed causes it even in the more minute construction to resemble an artificial bridge, as these lines make it appear as if built with regularly worked blocks.—Beneath it are many pieces of broken and partially water-worn rock; materials, as it were, left by the builders; and these, together with the mighty escarpments round about, would impart a most grand aspect, even if that were not produced by the bridge itself. A little spring trickling from beneath those broken masses makes it a frequent resort of the deer which abound in that part of the country, and whose numerous foot-prints on the soft soil indicate a favorite lick. Lofty hemlocks and beech trees growing on the bridge and near by, shade it from the rays of the sun."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—"Father" said a roughish boy, "I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder tea for mother." "Why not?" Because every time she drinks it she blows us up."

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 00	a	00
Middlings,	00	a	00
Shoulders,	00	a	00
Hog round,	00	a	00
Western,	0	a	00
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	00
Meal, bush.,	00	a	00
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	9½	a	10
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10	a	10½
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	16
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 75
Baltimore	5 00	a	6 00.
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern	00	a	00
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	00	a	00
Western,		a	00
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.,	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	00	a	22
New Orleans,	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	2 00	a	2 05
*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 20
Tar,	0 00	a	1 60
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	26
Varnish, pr gal	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.,	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	95	a	1 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	00 00	a	17 00
Prime,	00 00	a	14 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	00	a	0 00
Sweet, bush.,	75	a	1 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	20
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 50	a	0 00
Rough, bush,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	2 50
Contract,	5 00	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head,	0 00	a	0 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	15 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	10 00	a	10 50
Do ord'y,	7 50	a	8 62½
Do. inf'r,	6 00	a	6 50
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30	a	$ 40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,	90	a	0 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 20th.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

Mr. Editor: Can you state, with a near approximation to accuracy, the amount of specie and bullion *brought into* the country *since the discovery of gold in California*, including all brought from California and foreign countries combined, with an estimate, based upon fair probabilities, of the amount brought in by emigrants?

Also the amount *sent out of* the country since the same date?

Also the general imports and exports since the same date? A MERCHANT.

In answer to the above, we submit the following statement, which has been prepared after a careful examination of such data as could be obtained:

Receipts of Gold and silver into the United States since the discovery of gold in California.

Amount from California to 17th instant		$73,500,000
Do. gold and silver by emigrants		25,000,000
Do. foreign do. on freight		9,000,000
Total receipts		107,500,000
Specie exported from July 1, 1849, to August 17, 1851—		
From New York	$39,576,850	
From other ports	4,000,000	
Total exports		43,576,850
Excess of receipts of specie over exports of do		63,923,150
Imports into the United States, exclusive of specie—		
Year ending June 30, 1850		$164,032,033
Thirteen months to July 31, 1851		209,431,875
Total		373,463,908
Exports from U. States, exclusive of specie—		
Year ending June 30, 1850	$144,375 725	
Thirteen months ending July 31, '51,	182,340.301	
Total		327,716,026
Excess of imports in twenty-five months, exclusive of specie		45,747,882

This is the information asked for by "A Merchant," as nearly as we are able to furnish it. The imports and exports for the year ending 30th June, 1849, are derived from the annual statement of commerce and navigation submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. Those for the subsequent thirteen months are taken from official entries where such have been published, and where such were wanting have been estimated from the best materials within our reach.

These facts are full of interest. They show that there has been no such excess of imports over exports as some have pretended. If to the $45.747.882 excess of imports other than specie over exports other than specie, in the twenty-five months ending 31st ultimo, be added the $9.000.000 specie imported from foreign countries and entered at the custom-house, it will make a total of $54.747.882; from which deduct the specie exported, (viz: $43.576.850,) and we find a net excess of imports over exports, *specie included*, in the last twenty-five months, of $11.171.032—a sum which is much more than neutralized by freight and profits accruing to American citizens.

In this calculation we have thrown out of the account the $25,000,000 supposed to have been introduced by immigrants within the period mentioned, and have only included those elements which go to make up the returns of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual commercial statement.

It is proper to remark here that down to the 1st of November, 1850, gold from California was included among foreign imports; but since that date it has been regarded as a domestic product, and treated accordingly. It is just as much a product of "American industry" as cotton or woollen manufactures—possibly more; for it may chance that the wool was imported from a foreign country. The gold is American from the start.

If the above calculation is correct, it follows that during the five years since the tariff of 1846 went into operation the exports from the United States have very nearly equalled the imports. Thus:

	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Year ending June 30, 1847	$12,189,954	
" " " 1848	—	$966,797
" " " 1849	—	2,101,619
" " " 1850	—	*26,237,598
Thirteen months, ending July 31, 1851, (estimated)	*15,066,566	
	27,256,520	29,306,014
		27,256,520
Total excess of imports over exports under the tariff of 1846		2,049,494

This, then, is the *enormous* sum about which the protectionists are making such a fuss, as if the whole country was going to be ruined by it. Two whole millions of dollars! Only think of it! Truly, the protectionists are unfortunate—very. Their calculations, equally with their prognostications, prove addle. Taking the whole period from 1840 inclusive, to the present time, our exports exceed our imports more than $30.000.000. So that, according to their theory of the balance of trade, all is right on this head, notwithstanding the tariff of 1846.

Another fact which appears from the above statistics is, that the quantity of gold and silver in the country, so far from having diminished within the last 25 months, has greatly increased. There never was so much specie and bullion in the country before. Without counting any of that brought by immigrants, and after deducting all that has been exported, we still have a balance of some $39.000.000—more than we had 25 months ago. Let the panic-makers meditate on this fact, and then croak about all the specie going out of the country.

* The difference between these two sums is $11,171,032. As the exact figures for the year ending 30th June, 1850, are known, those for the subsequent 13 months will be $15,066,566, provided that $11,171,032 is the true excess of imports for the whole 25 months. Of course we do not expect exactness, but trust we have made a near approximation to the truth.

A COMET ENDANGERING THE EARTH.—Southey, in his "Common-Place Book," relates that in A. D., 1712, Whiston predicted that the comet would appear on Wednesday, 14th October, at five minutes after five in the morning, and that the world would be destroyed by fire on the Friday following. His reputation was high, and the comet appeared. A number of persons got into boats and barges on the Thames, thinking the water the safest place. South Sea and India stock fell. A captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. At noon, after the comet had appeared, it is said that more than one hundred clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth to request that proper prayers might be prepared, there being none in the church service. People believed that the day of judgment was at hand, and some acted on this belief, more as if some temporary evil was to be expected. On Thursday more than 7,000 kept mistresses were publicly married. There was a prodigious run on the bank. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

The Indiana *Sentinel*, in reply to a Whig who had taken an economical fit, gives the following striking exploit in the way of retrenchment—about the only one the Whigs ever attempted in the federal government:

At the extra session of 1841, the Whigs organized a committee on retrenchment. This committee visited the custom-houses in Philadelphia and New York, eat fine dinners and drank good wines at the expense of Uncle Sam, and, after a long sitting, they made a report reducing the pay of the orphan boys who acted as pages about the capitol, reducing their number, and limiting the amount of stationary, saying nothing about their own pay or mileage, and finally requiring Jemmy Maher, the public gardener, instead of feeding the grass he cut from the public grounds to his cow, to advertise and sell it at public auction.—This, Jemmy, as an honest man, faithfully carried out, and the result was that the advertisement cost the government four dollars, and the hay sold for three dollars and forty cents. So much for Whig economy and Whig retrenchment.

From the London Times, June 4.

Great Britain and America.

The prosperity of the United States is so intimately interwoven with that of this country, that the extraordinary increase of their federal revenue will be regarded as a piece of domestic good fortune. Their revenue is increasing beyond all anticipation. As we are reminded by our correspondent at New York, eighteen months ago the then Secretary of the Treasury estimated the customs for the financial year ending the 30th of this month at $32.000,000. The calculation threatened a deficit, and the Secretary warned his fellow-citizens that they must make up their minds either to additional duties on imports or to a loan of $16.000.000. He leaned to the former alternative, and there ensued no little chuckling in this country at the prospect of our own liberal measures meeting with this scurvy, though perhaps unavoidable, requital. Six months ago the present Secretary found his predecessor so far out in his calculations that for the first quarter of the present financial year his receipts from the customs had been $14.764.046. This compelled him, rather against the grain, to advance the estimate for the year to $45.000.000. In this country we can hardly understand the phenomenon of a Chancellor of the Exchequer shutting his eyes to his increasing resources; but, by the constitution of the United States, it is possible, and is actually the case at this moment, that a government elected by universal suffrage may be directly at variance with a legislature of the same origin, and the great officers of State may be compelled, as they are at this moment, to administer a policy which they have opposed up to the hour of their admission into office. Accordingly, six months ago the American Secretary, in presenting his report, still under-estimated the revenue, and over-estimated the impending deficit, in order to urge, as he did with some fallacies long exploded on this side the Atlantic, that a return to the old protective tariff, besides bringing a good deal more to the treasury, would save various branches of manufacture from ruin. Unless we take into account the influence of prejudice, it is difficult to suppose these Secretaries honest in their official estimates. From the day the last was made it has been continually falsified. The first three quarters of the year ending the 30th inst., have already produced $6.122,662 more than eighteen months ago was expected for the whole year; the produce of the three quarters being respectively $14.764,043, $8,910.240, $14.448,379—total, $38.122.662 against $24.645.315, the receipts for the three corresponding quarters of the year ending June, 1850. If the current quarter produces only as much as it did last year the total for the year ending the 30th inst. will exceed by $3.000,000. Mr. Corwin's estimate made only last December. In this case no loan will be required. As for the other alternative, of additional duties upon imports, it has been already disposed of in Congress.

It is no empty compliment, but a literal truth, that this flourishing condition of the United States revenue is as great a blessing to us as an equal excess in our own revenue. For all practical purposes the United States are far more closely united with this kingdom than any one of our colonies; and while these communities are colonies in name, but in reality either prisons, garrisons, or independent communities, the United States keep up a perpetual interchange of the most important good offices; taking our manufactures and our surplus population, and giving us in return the materials of industry, of revenue, and of life. There are no two countries in the world, be they ever so adjacent, where a frost in spring, or a blight in autumn, a speculative mania or a commercial collapse, a false opinion or an unwise enthusiasm, in either of the two, so immediately and certainly tells upon the other. The relations between the parent and the child, separated as they are in politics, are unparalleled in their intimate nature as they are in their enormous extent. In the present instance the state of the American revenue renders it unnecessary to put any additional impediment on the commerce of the two countries. The American citizen is not to pay any higher penalty than he now pays for the use of British and other foreign manufactures, and the Englishman is not to suffer a corresponding check on his trade. If we go further back in our inquiry, we find that this mutual advantage arises in a great measure from the impulse given to British and American enterprise by the repeal of our corn and navigation laws. Looking forward the prospect is most cheering. Before many years the federal debt will probably expire, and with it the greater part of the import duties.—That they will wholly expire in the present generation is too much to expect; for, economical as the federal expenditure is, it will hardly be met by so scanty and precarious a fund as that from land sales.

The commercial philosophy which adorned Mr. Secretary Corwins's report last December, and which was received with rounds of applause by certain parties in this country, has been singularly unfortunate. It has been rejected by the legislature to whom it was addressed, and it has been discredited by the results of the next six months. So far as the federal revenue is concerned, there is now absolutely no pretence for additional duties, or for any more stringent rule of assessment. As for protection, the improvement of the revenue under the system which Mr. Corwin denounced as injurious to domestic enterprise is itself a sufficient reply. The customs of the United States for the quarters ending March 31, 1847, 1849, 1850, and 1851, respectively, were $6,-300,000, $8.347.628, $11.500.144, $14.448.397.—Whatever the condition of one or two branches of trade, it is evident that, as a whole, the Union has flourished under a liberal tariff. The population of the Union has increased with a rapidity which might excite surprise, even in a small and infant State; and the facility with which the Union has absorbed, employed, located, fed, and housed a million immigrants within the last five years is even more remarkable than the unhappy circumstances that have driven them from these isles. Not twenty years ago the most enlightened men in the Union could not contemplate without serious misgiving, and some talk of actual resistance, the annual arrival of some 20.000 British immigrants. The Union now hails with well-grounded security and satisfaction the arrival of that number every month in the year. The most magnificent schemes are founded on the hope of a combined emigration at an equal rate. Emigrants are to people the sides of the New York and Erie railway, just completed, and a railway, dependent on a like support, is now planned right across to California. What has so great and so growing a country to do with protection? What has a giant to do with swaddling-clothes? If the strength and greatness of the Union consist in its numbers, its territory, its command of the necessaries of life, its communications, its cities, and its freedom, how can these be promoted by taxing the many for the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the convenience of some manufacturers in New York and one or two other States? The question, however, we believe to be as finally settled in the United States as it is in this country.

How much there is in the power of a single felicitous word in poetry towards making a perfect picture to the mind of the reader! It often invests an inanimate object with almost actual life, and makes the landscape a sentient thing. Here are a few lines that live in our memory—from Proctor, Barry Cornwall, if we do not mistake—which are eminently in illustration of this. The poet is sitting at nightfall upon a green meadow bank, with his little daughter by his side, looking at the setting sun, and the twilight exhalations colored by its evening beams:

"Here will we set,
The while the sun goes down the glowing West,
And drink the balmy air
Exhaling from the meadows; the nectarious breath
Which EARTH sends upward WHEN HER LORD, THE SUN,
KISSES HER CHEEK AT PARTING."

There is action as well as vitality in this beautiful simile. Shekespeare paints similarly when he says:

"How soft the moonlight sleeps upon yon bank!

Now, suppose he had written "*rests* upon you bank." how tame in comparison would the word have been; and yet it would be equally "correct."

What is it that gives to the following line from Campbell's "Battle of Hohenlinden" its almost terrific force, but a single word?

"Far flashed the RED artillery!"

The little word of one syllable sets the distant horizon all a-glow with the bursting flames from the deep-mouthed ordnance. Wherefore, ye minor bardlings, look to your accessories.—*Harper's Magazine.*

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—So great is the demand, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, for these pistols, that 300 men and over one hundred thousand dollars worth of machinery cannot supply the demand. Forty thousand of these arms will be turned out of the factory in Philadelphia during the present year 1851, and still the supply will fall short of the demand.—The demand for this arm is so great that Col. Colt will probably have one thousand men at work in a very short time.

From the Mountain Banner.

Fire Annihilator.

Mr. F. I. Wilson—Dear Sir: I have just read in your Mountain Banner of the 15th inst. an article headed "Fire Annihilator." Now as well as I can understand the various accounts given of this wonderful invention, it is not pretended that they explain its peculiar construction and mode of operation, and they merely give an account of its effects. I claim the invention as far back as 1837. In November of this year I paid my fee and filed my specifications in the Patent Office at Washington, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"Your applicant claims that he has made a new and useful invention for extinguishing fire and flame with *Carbonic Gas*, in a manner new and useful; the Gas to be generated by chemical process, condensed through a proper medium, in a machine; and with appropriate appendages and appliances can be directed to any spot, projected to any elevation, so as to make it a practical and efficient agent for extinguishing fire cheaply, safely, quickly, and is far superior to any other means hitherto used or known for extinguishing the flames of a steamboat on fire or a ship burning in the middle of the ocean. I declare my belief that this discovery is destined to save thousands and thousands of lives, millions multiplied by millions, in value of property." "WM. A. GRAHAM."

The answer I received from the Patent Office was:

"Your invention does not possess that novelty and utility which would justify this office in issuing a patent. Nor is it, indeed, believed to be capable of being carried into effect." (Signed) H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Applicant's answer:

"I think all the objections to my specifications and to granting me a patent are fully met by the fact that by a series of experiments carefully made by myself, I have fully tested the efficacy and practicability of extinguishing fire in the mode I propose, cheaper, quicker, and with more certainty than any other hitherto used or known, and I am ready to convince the Commissioner of patents and the public of its efficiency by an exhibition of its effects."

I went to work, fixed my machine, procured an old frame house 30 by 20 feet, and 30 feet high, rolled two extinguishers on a wheelbarrow to the theatre of action, and put on three cart loads of shavings. I commanded one engine, a boy the other. When the whole was completely ignited and the house enveloped in flames, the curiously constructed nozzles of the hose for the exit of the Gas, [by the turning of a cock,] were made to play on the conflagration. It quenched the fire and put out the flames in 3 minutes. This experiment was made in the Commons, South-west of the Capitol, in the night time.

I then prepared for a new exhibition, but concluded I would consult some of my acquaintances and state the obstacle I had met with at the Patent office. I stated my case to E. Stanly and R. Strange. The Senator took a lively interest in my case, and introduced me to an *individual* who he remarked had great influence with the Patent Office. He expressed great willingness to forward my views. After sundry interviews the individual said he had a proposition to make: "public men could not give their time to private claims without remuneration—at a word I can secure you a patent, if you will make an assignment and enter into a written contract." I told him to reduce to writing what he wanted, and I would think of it. I returned the next evening; the writing was all done. He insisted very earnestly on having my signature then. I declined, put the paper in my pocket and walked off, saying I would think of it. It claimed that he was a co-inventor, and that in consideration of council, assistance and advice to me given in the premises, he was to have one half the dues, now or henceforth to be earned by the patent. (I have it now in his hand writing.) I consulted Hon. James Graham upon the propriety of signing the agreement. He said emphatically, "Have nothing to do, make no bargain, with a man you know to be dishonest."

I then consulted Mr. Calhoun, read my specifications and explained the whole matter to him. With his quick apprehension and clear perception he understood the invention and the cause of my embarrassment. He said, "Never sign that paper; get your friends. I will go at your head to the Patent department, explain your case, and for you demand your rights. If refused, I will call the attention of the Senate to the matter."

Thus stood matters, when, on the night of 29th December, 1838, at 9 o'clock, I was arrested on a bail bond for debt, $300, an amount I could not then pay, and brought to Raleigh, where a heavy amount was concentrated against me. I transmitted my papers to J. C. Calhoun, and left the matter to his discretion, who rose in his place in the Senate and moved that this subject should be referred to a select committee, Messrs. White, Dews, Tallmadge, Crittenden and Young.—[Mr. Webster declined on account of the multiplicity of his engagements.] A subpœna was served upon me by the U. S. Marshal, Beverly Daniel, to appear before the committee of the Senate. But I was in durance vile. I could not attend. The malign and mercenary interest, coming even from the Senate chamber, foiled me.—"Nameless in dark oblivion let him rest."

Before I left Raleigh I appeared under the protection of the writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge Pearson, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and in that document gave a particular account of the invention or discovery I had made. The Judge ordered the Clerk of the Superior Court for Wake to record it. In the mean time the Committee of the Senate reported, but made no allusion to me, except that they had sealed up my charges and specifications and filed them with the public archives.—To leave the matter beyond suspicion, cavil or doubt, and wishing my name might go down to other times as the first to suggest and perfect this wonderful invention, believing, as Napoleon said, that an original and important idea in these days of printing and talking, once thrown out in the ocean of time, will float forever, never can be lost.

I was introduced by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Featherstonaugh, who presented me to Mr Cox, Minister from England. Upon consulting his library he in a very polite and obliging manner directed me how to proceed in order to receive my rights in England, intimating that I would encounter no such embarrassment there as I did here.

I accordingly wrote, through Mr. Hunt, Texan minister, to Gen. Henderson, minister at the Court of St. James. I give his reply:

LONDON, March 10, 1838.

Your and Dr. Graham's letter reached me not until last week. I immediately upon the receipt of Dr. Graham's letter referred to the Patent Office, made known my desire, and exhibited to the clerk the description of the invention as given in the *caveat*, as forwarded to me by Dr. G. After examining the same he informed me that he was then prepared to make the entry, and was kind enough to say that he would, (in the event that any other persons applied for a patent for an invention of the same kind,) give any one I thought proper to name, seven days notice, according to law, to appear before the Attorney General and describe the machinery and whole invention so as to enable the Attorney General to decide whether it in terfered with the discovery of Dr. Graham.

PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

TO MEMUCAN HUNT.

Now the time has arrived when delay would be fatal; for it has been judicially decided in England "that if an inventor supinely and calmly stands by and sees his invention go into common use without asserting his claim, he forfeits all right to a patent."

I ask for my own credit, for the credit of our country, that you inscribe my name upon the Mountain Banner, as having first made the discovery how to apply, practically, Carbonic Gas to extinguish destructive fire or flames. I do not wish Americans to be imposed upon by giving large sums of money to English patentees for an invention which truly belongs to their own "land of the brave and home of the free." I will repair to Washington upon the meeting of next Congress and renew my application. When my suit was rejected at the Patent Office the commissioner (who by the bye was a gentleman,) remarked that I could withdraw my money, $30, and specifications. I declined and asked him what effect my claim and specifications would have by putting them on file in the office. He remarked, "They would operate as a perpetual *cavent* against any person claiming a similar invention."

You perceive I am sufficiently fortified by testimony of record, in London—the Capitol—Patent Office—Clerk's office of Wake Superior Court—by many living men of the first respectability, that I claimed the invention recited in their communications. This seems strange, you will say; but "truth is stranger than fiction." My life has been a romance, fit to paint a novel or adorn a tale. Chance—fate—destiny—Providence—a concatenation of circumstances over which I have had no control, have prevented my renewing my application at the Patent Office.

P. S. In December, 1835, I was reposing on a sofa by a cheerful fire, when my servant boy returned from the Post-office with a package unusually large. It was mostly letters from merchants in New York, containing accounts of the great conflagration which destroyed $20,000,000 worth of property. It was stated that the water congealed as soon as it left the hose pipe and produced no effect. I mused: "can it be possible that Providence designed water as the only thing to put out fire? No. He has provided a fluid for the very purpose—Carbonic Gas. Oceans can be produced; it abounds every where on earth." To use the language of a gentleman on Pearl street, when the dreadful conflagration was spreading, carrying dismay and desolation in its track. "Our fire engines were dumb, our costly fire apparatus a useless pageant. We did not extinguish one spark, for the water, as it escaped, fell dead, a frozen mass, to the earth."

This gave the first impulse to my thoughts. Theory was confirmed by experiment.

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Horrid Cruelties at Rome.

The New York Tribune contains a long translation from the French of Emile Girardin, editor of *La Presse*, at Paris. The Tribune says its horrid details are confirmed by other advices from Rome. We make the following extracts:

Justice is administered at Rome with closed doors, and after a simple method. The accused is permitted to choose his defender, but if the defender is not to the taste of the judges, the prisoner must choose another, or accept the one whom the President of the Tribunal may please to designate. Then the grounds of complaint are communicated to the defender, but neither he nor the accused is allowed to confront the complainants or their witnesses, who are never made known to the defence.

With this obscure method of administering justice, it is evident that no one can easily prove his innocence, and that, on the contrary, hatred, revenge, and anonymous charges hold their power over every man who has enemies.

Still, in spite of the power of condemning at pleasure every person with whom they are displeased, these petty inquisitors are afraid to brave the force of public opinion, which shudders at human sacrifices; hence they rarely sentence to capital punishment. But though the prisoners escape the axe of the executioner, and the auto-da-fe in the public square, they do not escape the moral and physical tortures of prisons and dungeons, where a gloomy authority, under the pretext of hearing more of the case, has a right of detaining them for an indefinite period, and of dooming them to taste, drop by drop, all the agonies of a painful death. All these acts of barbarity are performed, as the fanatics say, for the glory of God and the good of the Church.

The prisoners at Rome have a common apartment, where the "vile multitude of prisoners," as the honorable M. Thiers would say, are confined—that is, all who have no money to pay for admission into other rooms, where each prisoner is allowed a pallet or poor mattress, in place of the rotten straw which is thrown to them in the *Segretta piana*. This is the name of the common apartment—that hideous den of infection, of misery, of desolation—where men are piled together, in the midst of uncleanness, like foul animals; and if an unfortunate dares to express his despair too strongly, a heavy iron weight is attached to his feet, after he has been tied to a post and been beaten with a club on his back.

This last punishment, called the *caveletto*, which is no less humiliating than cruel, was formerly inflicted for certain offences, in the most public manner, both on men and women, in a state of entire nudity.

If they no longer dare to make a public exhibition of this revolting punishment, the modest governors of Rome make ample amends to themselves by daily inflicting it on unhappy prisoners. Nothing better has been found to alleviate the fate of the latter than to restore this punishment or to put the feet in irons—both of which inflictions were suppressed by the late Republican Government of Rome at the same time with the death penalty.

Only before this republican regime, the weight of iron placed upon the feet of a prisoner was but 61½ lbs., while now it is increased to 105¼.

Nothing can give a just idea of this horrible spectacle, which exhibits all the suffering of humanity, when reduced to despair, humiliated, degraded, debased by the most ignominious treatment, and in the midst of this room or rather cave of mephitic and suffocating vapors. If from this apartment we proceed to the cell, we find two prisoners in each of them.

These cells are two metres 75 centimetres in length, (about 6¼ feet,) 2m. 33c. in width, and 2m. 60c. in height. Not more than 17 cubit metres of air can penetrate these cells. Now, it is well known by scientific men that 14 cubic metres of air are required for the respiration of a single person, and two unfortunates are buried alive in each of these dungeons, where they lie deprived of air and devoured by fever and the most detestable vermin; many, indeed, have their feet so cruelly torn by the irons that the worms have already attacked the wounds of their living corpses. It is thus that a government of priests tears the life out of men whom they dare not destroy in public by the hand of the executioner.

As to the rooms appropriated to the prisoners at large, that is, to those who are only shut up at night, and who during the day are permitted to go out into the court-yard, they are constructed for ten prisoners, but contain twenty.

It is evident how much must be suffered, during the parching heats of a Roman summer, by these unfortunates who are thus confined in a room which is shut out from both light and air, except that which enters from a small window placed more than six feet from the ground; the only refreshment which can be procured in this pestilent furnace is to go to the window, where each prisoner breathes for a few moments, as they mount by turns on the shoulders of a comrade!

The prisoners are allowed 16 ounces of bread a day, 2¼ ounces of meat weighed raw, 13 ounces of soup; for the meat and soup on fast days, vegetables are substituted, cooked in salt and water.

Visits from their relations and friends are permitted only once a month, with whom they are not allowed to converse except through a double grate and in the presence of two turnkeys.

Within a few days six prisoners have literally starved to death in their cells; two have attempted to commit suicide, and for this have been put in irons, and will be condemned; two have become insane, and have been placed in the hospital at La Longara.

The prison at St. Michael contains more than 400 political prisoners; the Thermœ prison and the new prison contain over 200; in this last prison the political offenders are mixed up with thieves and assassins.

Bernardino Federci, of Monte-Rotondo, advocate, was arrested and condemned to five years at the galleys, as guilty of sacrilege, because, having a bad cold, he coughed and spit in his parish church during the sermon of the priest. Now as he passed for a Liberal, his cough was imputed to him as an insult to God and his minister, and was the only cause of his outrageous sentence.

Silvestre Campetti, of Rome, has been in prison for more than a year; he is kept in close confinement, with irons on his feet; and has been made to suffer all the agonies of hunger by depriving him of all food, but just bread and water enough to keep him alive. All this, because it is suspected that he can give information in regard to a pretended republican plot, concerning which he persists in declaring his ignorance in spite of the tortures which he is made to suffer.

Bonafede Ippolito, of Fuligno, was arrested in a cafe, notwithstanding a safe conduct from Gen. Rostolan, and a passport from the police; he is detained in prison, where he is treated with as much rigor as the one just mentioned, because he is required to disclose a plot of which he professes an utter ignorance.

Ermano Clavari de Rubino, an ex-police officer at Rome, was arrested at Urbino and taken back to Rome. He is kept in secret, and forbidden to write to his family or to receive letters from them. To this day he has been kept in ignorance of the motives for his arrest.

Scipione Amici was put in prison, with his father, on suspicion of liberalism. They left two young girls, one 13 years old and the other 9, in a state of the utmost distress. The young man is sick, and severely injured by the infamous treatment he has received from the wretches with whom he is confined.

Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last, and the heart which asks but for another heart to make it happy, will never seek in vain.

An Irishman writing from California, says: "It's an illegant counthry. The bed bugs are as big as dinner pots, while the fleas are used for crossing creeks with—one hop and they are over with two on their backs."

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I freely confess to you that I would rather, when laid down in the *grave*, have some one in his manhood stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him;" or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children: "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—*Dr. Sharp.*

TO FREE WHEAT FROM SMUT.—Prepare the seed wheat in the following manner: Take Blue Stone, in the proportion of one pound to ten bushels of wheat. Dissolve the Blue-stone in warm water, to which add cold water sufficient to cover the wheat, which should soak at least twelve hours. Pour off the water, roll the wheat while wet in lime, and then show it.

Mr. William C. Erwin, an experienced and an observant farmer of Burke county, having tested this plan with entire success, has full confidence in its efficacy.—*Lincoln Republican.*

For Rent.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut-street, lately occupied by Mrs. POTTS. Persons wishing to rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence.
Aug. 22, 1851—50-tIOnoo] D. SHERWOOD.

FOR RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

A DWELLING HOUSE situated on Chesnut, between Third and Fourth Streets. Apply to H. R. NIXON, or JERE. NICHOLS. N. N. NIXON.
Aug. 15, 1851 49-tf

FOR RENT.

FROM 1st October next, a small, comfortable Dwelling House, situated on Market street. Apply to WM. W. HARRISS, M. D.
Aug. 15, 1851 49-tf

HOUSES TO RENT.

CAPT. G. POTTER having given me the Agency for renting his houses in Wilmington, all persons who wish to secure a place early, may do so by calling on the subscriber.

I offer the following for rent from the 1st day of October next, to October 1st, 1852, viz: 1 large and comfortable 3 story brick tenement on Toomer's Alley, with Bakery and Store attached.

One dwelling on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, 2 stories high, with store in the basement. One Store house adjoining the above. The Risley House on the corner of 4th Street. The House and Lot adjoining, on Boundary St.—Also a number of desirable Cottages in the neighborhood of the Dry Pond. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Aug. 8, 1851 48-tf

Schools.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE subscriber will open School again in Wilmington, corner of Third and Orange Streets, on the first day of October. His course of instruction is that recommended by the President and Faculty of our own University, but boys taught by him have been received into various Colleges, *and always in full standing.*

Those not intending to give their sons and wards a College education, may, in his School, have them thoroughly instructed in all the common English branches, and well prepared to enter comfortably upon any business.

☞ A complete theory and much of the practice of Book-keeping, *by single and double entry*, will be taught in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. This will be without extra charge to regular scholars, but irregulars will be charged $5 per session.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $15 per session of five months. Incidental expenses, 50 cents. GEO. W. GUESS.
August 22, 1851 50-6t

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Academy will open on Monday, the 15th of September.

Rates of tuition, per session of five months.

Lower branches of English	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 00
Latin and Greek	18 00

Convenient boarding can be had in respectable families at from $5 to $6 per month.

The services of T. J. Whitaker, a very competent and popular Teacher, will be continued in the School as Assistant. All students intending to enter during the session, are desired to be present at the opening of the same. Those who may enter any time before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session. No deduction of charges made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 15, 1851 49-tf*

TEACHER WANTED.

A liberal salary will be given to any gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy,) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.
Topsail, August 1, 1851 48-tIo
Raleigh Standard and Richmond Christian Advocate copy once a week till first October, unless ordered out sooner, and send bills to this office.

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
July 5, 1851 43-tIO

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-tIO

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.
July 4th, 1851 43-tf

NEGRO PAPERS.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Papers. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THE good will, Furniture and fixtures of the long established and well known Commercial Hotel.

The purchaser can commence operations without any outlay whatever, as everything requisite for a boarding house is at hand, and in first rate order; and its reputation is such as, if continued, will at all times insure a sufficient number of permanent and transient boarders. The above will be sold on a credit of six months for a note with good security. The Hotel can also be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
Aug.